REGISTERED No. L—179.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,151.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

Less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½ ,,	,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1 0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

	March 1875.		April 1875.
Leaves	BOMBAY	Leaves	Galle
,,	Carwar	,,	Negapatam
,,	Mangalore	,,	Madras
,,	Honawar	,,	Coconada
,,	Tellicherry	,,	Vizagapatam
	April.	,,	Bimlipatam
,,	Calicut	,,	Calingapatam
,,	Beypore	,,	Gopalpore
,,	Cochin	,,	False Point
,,	Alleppy	,,	Arrives CALCUTTA
,,	Tuticorin		
,,	Colombo		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on the line, or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Seymour, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

	March 1875.		April 1875.
Leave	BOMBAY	Leave	BUSREH
,,	Kurrachee	,,	Fao
	April.	,,	Bushire
,,	Muscat	,,	Linga
,,	Bunder Abbas	,,	Bunder Abbas
,,	Linga	,,	Muscat
,,	Bushire	,,	Gwadur
,,	Fao	,,	Kurrachee
Arr'e	BUSREH		May.
		Arrive	BOMBAY

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Seymour, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

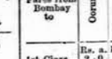
The s.s. INDIA, 1,000 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Hexham, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. BUSHIRE, 794 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Carwar.	Dewghur.
Bonia.	Malwan.
Ratnagheree.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Viadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorry, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 27th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Carwar.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

No. 14, Medows Street. BADA SHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 16th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £6
Suez	35	24	9
Port Said	35	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	36	14-10

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave first week in April.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,330 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Pushahe, she can use a Dingy on and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
				April.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2699	450	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2284	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PERIM	W. Woolcott	2770	600	26th—Southampton.
				May.
AVOCA	J. R. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	2763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perins	2659	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1384	250	31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR (3,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. Hazelwood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th March 1875

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	749	96	EUROPA	2257	434
ALEXANDRIA	1030	414	INDIA	2260	5 0
ANGLIA	2283	400	ITALIA	2245	300
ASSYRIA	1623	424	MACEDONIA	2273	400
AUSTRALIA	2244	400	OLYMPIA	2031	424
BOLIVIA	4050	1120	SCANDINAVIA	1135	96
CALEDONIA	2175	1124	SCOTIA	1104	120
CALIFORNIA	3287	1047	SEDONIA	1235	203
CASTALIA	2291	424	SENACHIA	2167	424
COLUMBIA	1698	470	SYRIA	1039	96
DORIA	1039	93	UTOPIA	2731	678
ELYSIA	2731	678	VICTORIA	3242	1047
ETHIOPIA	4005	1120			

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged :—

For	Adults to Liverpool 50 guineas	
,,	Children under 10 and over three years half fare.	
,,	European Servants	Rs. 350
,,	Native Servants	150
,,	Adults to Aden	200
,,	,, to Suez	350
,,	,, to Malta	450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the

Screw Steamer "HINDOO"

will leave positively on the 24TH MARCH, full or not.

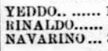
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

YEDDO	1,808 Tons about	7th April.
RINALDO	1,840 ,, ,,	20th ,,
NAVARINO	3,356 ,, ,,	30th ,,



THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, built expressly for the Indian Trade.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and generally takes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dharamtar.	Thull.	Allibag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 6	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 8
Horses	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 2	0 3	0 5
Carriages	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Bullocks	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 1	0 2	0 3
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dharamtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dharamtar at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sunday excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd ,,	,, 3 0	Carriages	,, 4 0
3rd ,,	,, 1 8	Dogs	,, 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhowngger, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Ms. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
,, SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—On and after the 29th instant, a STEAMER WILL FLY ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling at Alibag, Rewadunda, Jinjira, Sreverdeen, and Bankot.

The Steam er will leave Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from Carnac Bunder at 7-15 A.M. Returning the Steamer will leave Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Rewadunda	Jinjira.	Sreverdeen.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 5	1 8	2 0
Horses or Carriages	2 0	2 8	4 0	5 0	6 0	8 0

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

From the 29th instant the daily service to Thul, Alibag and Rewadunda will be discontinued.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 17th March 1875.

N. B.—This is the shortest route to Mahableshwar, from which Dasgaum is distant only 32 miles with a good road the whole way.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

		Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer	CASTORE	2,700	250,	on 20th March 1875.
,, Steamer	MEMFI	2,800	250,	on 5th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer	POLLUCE	2,700	250,	on 20th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer	JUNO	3,194	400,	on 5th May 1875.
Cargo Steamer	DIDO	1,200	150,	on 20th May 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board as moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£40 0	£25 0	£10-0
To Port Said	£34 6	£23 0	£14-0
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 19th March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 Cases Turkey Red Cambrics, 28 yards.
On account of Setha Cassa :—
5 Bottles Quicksilver
On account of the concerned—
5 Bottles Quicksilver.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods :—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 ,, Grey T. Cloth
5 ,, Grey Longcloth
2 Cases White Dhoties.
1 ,, White Jaconets.
3 Bales Grey Dhoties.
3 Cases Fancy Glassware, consisting of Flower Vases, Scent Bottles, Liquor Bottles, Decanters, &c., &c.
A few Rolls of Coir Matting.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1875.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT GAIWADY CAVEL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd day of March 1875, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MERHJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of the Insolvent Ignacio Francisco de Souza, the fo lowing Landed Properties as follows :—

Lot No. 1 All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, situate under Nos. 65, 6 obtaining by admeasurement 281 1-9 square yards being 46 feet in breadth, and 55 feet in length, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying and being at Gaiwady Cavel in the Bhoolesh war sub-district, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Hassim Fazoolbhoy Mussajee, on or towards the south by the house of Rev. Thomas John Firara, on or towards the north by the house of Bhugwandas Purshotam, on or towards the south by the court commonly called or known as Coolcewaddy.

Lot No. 2 —All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground on the said advertisement is entirely UNFOUNDED, the same standing, assessed under No. 44, containing by admeasurement 168 square yards, be the same little more or less, situate lying or being at Gaiwady in the sub-district of Bhoolesh ur, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Phillip Marcelli, on or towards the west by the house of the said Ignacio Francisco de Souza, on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the south by the court called Colliscbewaddy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Foubay, 23rd March 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Kerosine-oil, Chandeliers, Bronze Hanging and Table Lamps, Wall Lamps, Brackets, Reading-room Lamps, &c.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, at 1 P.M. precis ly, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at their Room the following varieties of lamps, Sundries and furniture :—

An invoice of 2-light chandeliers, brass and bronze hanging lamps of various sizes with wall and table burner, bracket and wall lamps, library, reading and drawing-room lamps, bronze and figured standing table lamps of different sorts, spare founts for lamps, spare chimnies, rings, cotton wicks, spare shades of different size s, three-light hanging argand lamps, &c.

10 Cases Chimnies half white, 2nd sorts, sizes 2-7, 5 8, and 1 inch.

15 Cases Chimnies for round wick burners, sizes 3-8, 5-8, and 1 inch.

The above Lamps are now on view, and Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. request to be favoured with a call to come and inspect the same.

Sundries consisting of Pomatums by G. F. Coward & Co., Indies' belts, Thasa in a piece and in bundles, towels, carbolic acid soap, solar lamp, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Lots of Furniture belonging to an European Gentleman, changing his residence, the same consisting of blackwood carved conversation couches, carved round and pier tables, book-stands, blackwood full carved dressing and bath stands, table and pesamboladors, dining tables, drawing-room chairs, American basha chair, iron bedsteads, American chairs, easy chair, &c., &c.

On account of concerned, per s.s. Arichs.

M. P. W., F. W. H.—1—10—10 Cases 250 dozs. Eau de Cologne of very superior quality and of the gurney stamp.

11—14— 4 do. 48 do. do.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay 23rd March, 1875.

SAVORY & MOORE'S

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession commend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions,

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomachtonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 3, Water Lane, London

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents.—Messrs. Wheatley, Madden & Co., Bombay.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

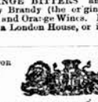
Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand)

Old Tom. Rum. The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy.) Claret and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.

Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

SEEDS PACKED FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.



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ONLY BEST QUALITY SEEDS KEPT.

SUTTON'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS

SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES.

TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

ALSO

SUTTON'S GRASS SEEDS FOR ALL SOILS,

AND

SUTTON'S HOME-GROWN FARM SEEDS.

Prices and full particulars on application.

SUTTON & SONS,

READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR GIACINTO INZOLI, GRAND EVENING CONCERT, under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR, TUESDAY, 30TH INSTANT.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain Bonelli will sail as above on the 24th instant, at 5 P.M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 4 P.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO PLYMOUTH.

THE steam-ship "VINDIMORA" will sail positively on SATURDAY the 27th.

1st Class to Plymouth.....Rs. 400.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

WILSON LINE.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE s.s. HINDO will leave on THURSDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at nine o'clock. Passengers may embark the previous afternoon. Dinner hour 7 P.M. Heavy baggage must be shipped on the 23rd inst.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 22nd March 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the Italian Mail Steamer PERSIA, Captain MERELLO, arrived in Bombay Harbour THIS MORNING, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay. All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RAINTON, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claims for damage or Short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents, S. F. Rainton.

Bombay, 22nd March 1875.

THE REVD. A. N. SOMERVILLE, from GLASGOW, will give an address in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY) Evening, at Eight o'clock.

MATHERAN.

THE well-known BUNGALOW No. 14, known as the MICHAEL SCOTT'S BUNGALOW with Four Bedrooms. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

WITH reference to an advertisement which has recently appeared in the *Times of India* to the effect that war is going on between the Sultan of Luculla and the Jamadar of Sheir and that all vessels attempting to enter the latter port would be fired on and all vessels and goods seized and confiscated.

NOTICE is hereby given that the statement contained in the said advertisement is entirely UNFOUNDED, the fact being that the Port of Maculla is blockaded by the Sultan of Sheir, and the Port of Sheir is open to all vessels and traders without any danger of molestation. Dated this 22nd day of March 1874.

By Order of the Sultan of Sheir.
SYED BIN ALLY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONVEYANCE OF COTTON TO COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after Thursday the 1st April next, until further notice, Cotton brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the owners, be conveyed direct to this Company's sidings at Colaba.

On account of the longer distance over which the Cotton will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per Maund will be made in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton brought by this Railway into Bombay.

Consignees must, in the case of Cotton that is consigned to Colaba, make their own arrangements to take delivery at the sidings, as is now done at other Stations of this Company in Bombay.

A wharfage charge of four annas per Maund for each day, or part of a day, will be made up on all Cotton which is not removed within Twenty-Four hours after arrival.

Senders should state, on the consignment note, that the Cotton is to be sent to the Colaba sidings. Cotton not so ordered to be sent to Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Boree Bunder.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOT CROSS BUNS!—Orders are being registered at BAPTY'S, 22, Apollo Street, and Falkland Road.

MAIL PHAETON, by Kinross, for sale, light and in good order. Also, handsome pair of young iron-grey Galloways.—Wm. WATSON, & Co., 23 Apollo Street.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to join a Chumery, or might engage good rooms in an open situation, references given and required. Address G. *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED), a Brougham, to be used with one or two horses. Also, a serviceable Arab or Australian horse. Apply to X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,

LONDON.

REAL YORKSHIRE HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN

W

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 22ND MARCH 1875.

WITH comparitively small receipts at the American Ports on Saturday, the Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened steady, probable sales 12,000 bales against imports of 21,000 bales. In New York Mid-Uplands on the spot had advanced ¼ and futures 1/16 cents. per lb. The American figures are now as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Saturday's receipts	5,000	9,000	8,000
„ Exports to U.K.	...	6,000	2,000
Total ports, since 1st Sept.	3,497,000	3,396,000	2,989,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,334,000	1,367,000	1,245,000

Consols this morning are still quoted at 93. French Rentes have declined to 103 ; Bar Silver stands at 57¼d. per oz.

Reuter's closing quotations for Rupee Paper on Saturday, show a decline of ¼ per cent. in Fours, and a corresponding improvement in Fives and a half.

Oriental Bank Shares are quoted £1 higher ; Hongkong and Shanghai £1 lower per share. The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending the 20th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	7,82,793
Do. do. Branches	Inc. „	4,27,629
Deposits	Dec. „	8,51,057
Government Securities	Inc. „	1,62,586
Loans	Inc. „	3,47,835
Bills Discounted	Inc. „	7,23,098
Cash Balances with Correspondents	Inc. „	2,04,393
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	25,10,428

This is perhaps the most unfavourable return issued this season, the increase in Loans and Bills discounted, accompanied at the same time with a reduction in Deposits, showing a marked increase in the demand for accommodation. The relative position of the Bank, however, is still fairly strong, the Cash Balance being equal to 41½ per cent. of the outside liabilities, and it is not improbable that a considerable portion of the withdrawals has been owing to the holidays and, therefore, only temporary.

SEARLING Exchange to-day has been steady at Friday's closing rates, but the market has not a strong appearance, and unless there are more bills offering the tendency seems more in favour of a decline than an advance, although a very general feeling appears to prevail that there is no great room for movement either way. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...Is. 10d. per Rupee.	
Do, 6 months' sight	...Is. 10 13/32 to 7/16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	...Is. 10¾d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight	...Is. 10 7-16d.	„

On Calcutta there is no alteration, demand bills being at 5/16 and 60 days' sight 1 to 1½ per cent. discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is the week with very little doing. Current quotations are :—Fours Rs. 102 5/16 ; Fours and a half Rs. 103 5/16; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The SHARE MARKET has been virtually closed to-day owing to the Holi.

COTTON has not been largely dealt in to-day, but the feeling has been decidedly firm and if anything prices are the turn in favour of sellers. Akote has been bought at Rs. 200 full pressed, Mowa at Rs. 200 half pressed, Dhollera May delivery at Rs. 188, Ginned Broach ready at Rs. 232 per candy. The receipts for Saturday were 7,534 bales.

FREIGHTS by steamer are a trifle 'steadier, £2 being now asked for immediate shipment, but by sailing vessels there is no change, £2 to £2-2-6 being current quotations.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet at unaltered figures.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value psh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
12,000	1,000	all	7½p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	8p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710
5,350	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
20,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	260
40,000	[281]	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	100	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	600
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.	260
250	1,000	200.00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
158	2,000	11,000	2 0p.	Apollo Press Co.	3,400
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	600
155	500	all	60p.c.	Benar Company (New)	500
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.	1,400
200	500	all	50 p.	Do New	350
*3,4 0	250	all	6§ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	150
400	1,000	all	17½p.	Carwar Company	700
230	250	all	...	Commada Press Co.	330
800	1,000	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co.	3,800
500	50	all	Nil	Dhollera F. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1 030
100	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.	2,200
300	1,000	250	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	325
300	1,000	all	100 p.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.	400
1125	400	all	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	395
60	4,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,500
120	...	1,80	60 p.	Princeof Wales Press	1,200
300	50	all	100 p.	Sassoon Press Co.	550
400	50	75	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.	405
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	825
150	80	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.	Volkart's United Press Co	500

* For share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,525
800	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,000
300	2,000	850	...	Shawuggur M. & P. Co	1,800
90	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,650 ex
24	100	100	10p.	Broach Mills	210
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,0 0
2,800	2,000	all	107p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,400
1,500	1,25	all	125p.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,100
1 400	1,000	all	115p.	Great Eastern	1,250
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,675
120	1,000	all	110p.	Jeevraj Baliee Mills	1,150
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,200
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,150
1,050	1,000	800	20 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,150
4,000	600	all	68	Oriental	6,675
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	755
10	1,000	1,000	200p.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,120 ex
500	1,000	250	31½p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£7	21 9-16	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
.....	£20	13 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£40	65 7	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13/16	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£15	16 5-16	do.	Do. New £15 Shares	223

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,310
7,500	100	all	...	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	1,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,150
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,725
1,000	50	all	45 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	200	200	37p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	18
1,000	500	all	7 p.c	Prancher & Co	290
.....	250	all	40 pc	Vizgas Patent Slip Co	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liqdation		
.....	20	1[illegible]	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	2	15	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 20th March, compared with the statement issued on 13th March :—

LIABILITIES.	13th March. Rs.	20th March. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000	
Do. do. paid to account 1st and 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,47,500	
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	„ 2,49,375	
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,41,750	
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,32,750	
	39,63,400	39,71,375
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,50,000	13,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	93,74,923	84,43,088
Do. do. at Branches	34,35,144	30,03,477
Other Deposits	1,29,51,142	1,36,11,776
Post Bills	31,995	27,631
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,15,420	6,77,583
	3,71,17,129	3,72,39,930
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	35,69,204	41,50,354
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,20,685	17,91,455
Loans on Security of do. do.	37,44,8.3	35,35,838
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,542	53,131
Bills Discounted	1,48,26,726	1,58,79,781
Stamps	4,733	4,784
Dead Stock	Rs. 3,06,260	
Amount applied in reduction	„ 1,19,000	
	3,91,959	3,91,959
Bullion	2,06,816	4,32,464
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,28,44,448	1,05, 0,413
Cash and Currency Notes	3,71,17,129	3,72,39,930

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

The requirements of local trade for cash accommodation continue insignificant, and lower terms would, without doubt, soon be seen but for the Bombay demand to meet Council Bills. A large amount was sent across last week, and more is expected to be sent in a few days. The rice crops are still taking very little, and the price of Sterling Bills down there is at yet too low to attract specie from here. As regards local demand on the Bank, the Bills Discounted have decreased 7 lakhs this week, and the Loans on Government Securities have decreased 1 lakh, against which has to be put an increase of 10 lakhs in the Credits on Government Securities. The private deposits have increased 26 lakhs, notwithstanding which there is a fall of 15 lakhs in the cash-balances, Government having made a net withdrawal of 36 lakhs. The difference is made up between realizations of bullion and additional issue of Post Bills. There is no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

Silver in London is quoted fractionally dearer, at 57¼ per oz. Two important failures have been telegraphed from London this week, those of J. C. in Thurn and Co., and Siordet and Co., but their operations with Calcutta have been a good deal limited of late, and are not at all likely to cause any inconvenience here. It is said they have of late been going beyond their old legitimate business, mixing themselves up with American railways and South American stocks, and the two houses are intimately connected.

The piece-goods business continues to look healthy and strong, but business is interfered with this week by the Holi holidays. Fresh activity is looked for after they are over. The market is being supported by moderate shipments from home, the quantity of plain cottons for the first half of March being reported as only 17 million yards.

There has been more disposition to ship produce, prices in the bazar having given way. Jute has reached the lowest point of the present season, and a considerable business has resulted, first marks having been taken at from 19-8-0 to 20-4-0, and second at from 17-8-0 to 18-8-0, but the market is quieter at the close. In *Seeds*, also, a comparatively large business is going on.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has, on the whole, tended towards a rise this week, but not steadily so. Still, at the close, the appearance is one of tolerable steadiness. Few of the Banks have been sellers, but buyers have not been pressing, and have abstained from working when from time to time 1-10½ could not be had. At that rate nearly all the mail's business has been done, but a sixteenth higher could yesterday be obtained. There has been a fair amount of remittance by telegraph this week, but the rate, 1-9 13/16, was a low one on the basis of the price of long-dated paper. To-day a little better is offered for that and for demand than has been lately current. Credits are scarce, and in price have followed the Bank rates, going first at 1-10 7-16, and subsequently at 1-10.

Document Bills have been readily saleble at 1-10 9-16 all the week until yesterday, when 1-10½ was demanded Merchantile paper continues in very short supply, and is likely to continue so for a time, so that there is no present prospect of any material advance in rates. The closing rates, so far as there were sellers, were :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1-9 15/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-10 3/16
Bank Bills, 6 „ „	1-10⅜
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10½
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1-10⅝

Francs.—There has been very little doing, but rates are slightly stiffer. Six months' sight documents have been placed at 239f., and those at 3 months are quoted 2-36f.

Bombay rates are lower, and there has been a good amount of demand done at 4 annas premium. The quotation for 60 days' sight Bank paper is 12 annas discount.

China rates are higher, and 30 days' sight private paper for to-day's steamer went at 224. There has been business in Bank demand at 225.

The Secretary of State continues to take a paternal interest in the money-markets of this country, and is troubling himself to maintain the equilibrium between them. Yesterday's drawings of Council Bills were again to the largest extent on Bombay, where there are not funds to meet them, so further large sums of specie will doubtless be transmitted from this side very shortly. The rate obtained on Bombay was 1-10, and on Calcutta 1-9 15-16, so far showing an advantage of ¼ per cent. to Government by drawing on the Western Presidency. But as the cost of sending rupees across is nearly ½ per cent., and as Bank Bills cannot be had to an unlimited extent at the reduced premium above quoted, Government is not gaining money by its philanthropy.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

No recovery can yet be reported from the dulness caused by recent collapse in the value of jute-spinning stock, and in that particular department of the market, at any rate, a decidedly gloomy feeling still exists. Tea scrip keeps very steady, although without much animation.

Government Paper closes at about last Thursday's quotations, having fluctuated in the meantime to the extent of from ¾ to 1 per cent. On Saturday, before the issue of the Budget, a rumour was spread in the bazar that there was to be no new loan, and 4 per cents. were bought at prices ranging up to 103¾. On the announcement of a loan of ¾ crores, the price broke quite away, and on Monday morning offered for a short time at 102 to ¼. Since then a steady recovery has taken place, the price gradually going up to 102¾, but yesterday again there was more of a disposition to sell, and business to some extent has been done both then and to-day as low as 102¼. The 4½ per cent. stock has been steady, with business done at 103¾ and ¾, whilst 5's are lower. Closing rates are :—

4 per cents	102¼ to ⅜
4½ do.	103¾ to ¾
5's do.	99 to ⅜

Bank Shares remain quiet, and there was a little done in Bengal's early in the week at the previous price of 1,417½. To-day they are offered at 1,410. Agra's have been sold at 93 and 92½, and National's have declined to 111.

Tea Shares keep steady with a moderate business in progress, and the sales of the week include the following :—Bishnauth's at 385 ; Borsilliah's, 165½ ; Central Cachar's, 161 and 160 ; Kuroomg and Darjeeling contributories 94 ; Holta's, 112 ; Singell's, 130 (and 132 for time) ; Bengal's, 100 ; Punkabaree's, 106, ex-dividend ; Colonial's, 121 ; Chandypore's, 760 ; Calacherra's, 100 ; Durrung's, 88 ; Monachera contributories, 84, and Motihola's, 7 premium, ex-dividend.

Spinning Mill Shares cannot be said to have made any real progress out of the slough of despond into which they have so suddenly fallen, but the situation is beginning to be regarded more calmly even by those deeply committed to the industry, and although recovery is admitted likely to be slow, the opinion is growing that a little breathing time will find outlets at fairly remunerative prices for the production of all the machinery arranged for in Bengal. By the non-fulfilment of contracts, there are at present considerable quantities of bags on the market at very low prices, but that is not interfering with the working of other contracts, made with more solid people, and some of the mills are going on working to advantage. For the week, prices of shares are mostly lower, and terrified or weak holders have submitted to rather severe shaking. In Fort Gloster's this has been especially the case. After business at last week's closing price of 75, transactions ensued at 69, 85, and 87½, and afterwards at 65, which remains the quotation now. Barnagore's drooped by degrees till 92½ was touched, but there has now been a slight recovery, reaching 163 yesterday, and now quoting 162. Calcutta's have been sold at 185, and are so quoted now. There has been a good deal of business put through in the contributory concerns ; and some quiet buying is taking place on the part of cautious investors, seldom seen in the market in times of animation. Howrah's have been dealt in at 7, 8 and 9 discount, now standing at about the middle price ; Seebpore's at from 18 to 22 discount, the former of which is about the present quotation. Budge-Budge old shares have been placed at 9 discount, for a very large parcel but afterwards at 5, the present quotation ; Oriental, at 20 and 18 discount, ex-dividend ; and Asiatic, at 42½ discount—a sad state, for a large industry, which such a short time ago was in such esteem, and was taken up at so high premia. In Cotton Mills scarcely anything is doing, and prices are slightly flat. Goosery's however, are steady, but others lower. Bowreah's about par.

Coal Shares have again been in the market, but prices are easy. Bengal's have been placed at 1,335, Beerbhoom's at 130, and Raneegunge's at 112.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Notwithstanding the favourable report of the Indian General Steam Company, their shares are drooping, and business has been done at 527½. Ramkistopore Press has been negotiated at 10 and 12 discount.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austro-Hungarian 'Lloyd's s.s. Memfi, Captain Petranovich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the morning of Sunday the 21st instant.

THE following passengers have arrived at Calcutta per s.s. Cacea—Mr. and Mrs. Brant, Mr. T. Bain, Mr. T. Cargill, Mr. R. Simpson, Mr. J. Mumford, Captain Avegue, and 56 deck.

THE s.s. KUND, 750 tons, Captain W. Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (February 3rd), calling at Port Said and Suez via the Canal in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE s.s. GLADYS, 998 tons, Captain G. Bardo, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Shields (February 12th), calling at Port Said, brought a cargo of 1,767 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s.s. KAISTON, 743 tons, Captain H. Prichard, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Glasgow (February 5th), calling at Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUNJAUB, 683 tons, Captain G. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr. E. W. Petley, Mr. W. J. Towell, Mr. Hoar, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Campbell, and twenty-one deck passengers.

THE s.s. ODESSA, 1545 tons, Captain F. Christian, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Odessa (February 12th), calling at Constantinople, Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal with a general cargo, and three hundred and twenty-three pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Assiria, Captain Boselli, sailing to-morrow at 5 P. M. :—For Genoa, Mr. C. Osborne, Revd F. Thumm, Master Thumm & one child, Revd F. S. Wynkoop, Revd W. Roth, Mr. & Mrs. Surgeon-Major E. McKellar, & one child, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Percival, one child, one Ayah, Mr. A. Robinson, Mrs. Thatcher, one Ayah, Mr. G. Pietro Maton.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Persia, Captain Merello, arrived yesterday morning from Genoa. From Genoa :—Mr. F. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lt. Col. Crester, Mr. James Veil, Lt. Col. A. A. Boyly, Mr. G. A. B. Godbold Mr Conte de Travelee, Mr. Vaussion, Mr. Bonnillain, Mr. Giuppe Pagno, Mr. B. Scala, Mr. Blin, M. G. Zanoletti, Mrs. D. Mastinetti and Mr. Bunger Carlo.—From Naples. Mr. C. N. Hodgson, Mr. Prendergast and one friend :—From Suez :—Mr. Gonne Monny Oang Tboo, Mr. Monny Cloo, Mr. G. B. Comotto. From :—Aden. Mr. Shamoo.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Kund (s)	Harris	Newcastle, Feb 3.
	Punjaub (s)	Stevenson	Bussorah, Mar 4.
	Persia (s)	Merello	Genoa, Feb 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Quorn	Peterson	Rangoon.
	Tivoli	Grey	Rangoon.
	Hawkah Law	Morison	London.
	Persian (s)	Johnson	Aden & Suez.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Ava, to Coast & Calcutta.
Steamer Punjaub, to N. Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Berengaria, 500 cwts myrobalams, Ralli Brothers.
Charlotte Croom, 800 cwts myrobalams, Lyon & Co.
Hindoo s, 1,0 0 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 300 cwts. myrabolams, H Adom Esmail & Co ; 1,172½ cwts hemp, M Nuthoo ; 1,400 cwts hemp, N Soondarjee ; 100 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co ; 200 bales cotton, N Soondarjee.
Clydesdale, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Diadem s, 7 tons bones, K Mamanjee ; 300 cwts linseed, W Nicol & Co.
Royal Alexandra, 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Acton s, 500 bales cotton, & 1,600 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co.
Helen Scott, 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Louisa, 250 cwts galls, M Nathoo.

FOR HAVRE.

M & E Cox, 250 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Blackwatch s, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 250 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co ; 1,285 cwts linseed, & 1120 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kate s, 178 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Marcia s, 3182 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s, 233 pieces E teath, J Peerbhoy ; 243 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co ; 183 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co ; 25 bales twist, J H J Mahomed ; 18 chests opium, E Noorbin & Co ; 11 chests opium, G Koonjlall ; 13 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 30 chests opium, H S Ismail & Co ; 7 chests opium, F Hormusjee & Co ; 13 chests opium, T Setaram ; 2 cases Cambay Stone, T Amjibhoy ; 8 cases fishmaws, & 287 packages Sharkfins, D Khoday ; 15 packages fishmaws & Sharkfins, R Allibhoy ; 85 packages Sharkfins, Momed Nathoo ; 97 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 21 chests opium, D Pandiall ; 33 chests opium, J J Abraham ; 33 chests opium, N Kessowjee & Co ; 20 chests opium, C Romanjee & Co ; 24 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 25 chests opium, H A N Momed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s, 25 chests opium, F Hormusjee & Co ; 6 chests opium M Malloo ; 14 chests opium, N Kessowjee & Co ; 31 chests opium, B E M & Co ; 26 chests opium, T Lukhmandass ; 33 cases needles, P & O Co ; 11½ chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 20.

Jervoise, Captain, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

MARCH 21.

Clarke, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Poona.
Travers, Bt Major, Bengal 17th Regt, to appear before a medical board, from Rawal Pindee.
Hamilton, Lieut, Bengal 2nd Regt, to appear before a medical board, from Shahjahanpore.
Brooke, Captain, Bengal 40th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Chapman, Captain, Bengal R A, on furlough, from Calcutta.
Reid, Vet Surg, Bengal R H A, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES—MARCH. 19.

Millar, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to ——.

MARCH 22.

Brooke, Captain, Bengal 40th Regt, to rejoin, to Deolalee.
Renny, Lieut Col, Bombay C B R H A, to join, to Mhow.
Chapman, Captain, Bengal R A, on furlough, to Calcutta.
Lewis, Captain, Bengal 9/12th Regt, to join, to Deolalee.
Rickett, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Husangabad.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

North-Western Provinces Gazette, March 20.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Lt T J Ryves, Dist Supt of Police, Benares, one year's furlough, with effect from the 1st April 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H W Dashwood, Dist and Sessions Judge, Meerut, six months' special leave, with effect from the 1st April 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

The Revd W A Juker, Chaplain of Benares, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th of April 1875, or subsequent date.

Mr H M Chase, Offg Dist and Se sions Judge, from Azimgarh to Meerut.

The services of the Rev P Nicolas, Offg Chaplain of Cawnpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, with effect from the date of his being relieved by the Rev P Sewell.

Mr E B Thornhill, Mag and Collr, Jaunpur, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Azamgarh, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr S M Moens, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Shaharanpur to officiate as Mag and Collr, Jaunpur, with effect from the date of taking charge.

The Rev P Nicolas, to officiate as Chaplain of Cawnpore during the absence on privilege leave of the Rev J P Scodeli, or until further orders.

Mr J C Leupold, Joint Mag, 2nd grade, officiated as Mag and Collr, Azamgarh, from 28th Feby to 7th March 1875, both dates inclusive.

Mr T B Tracy, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, to Mirzapur.

Mr F C Nunn, Collr of Customs, from Hushangabad to Jhansi.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, N W P, is hereby pleased to notify that for the future, unless under exceptional circumstances, the posts of Asst Dist Supt of Police, Inspr of Police, and Extra Asst Commr in the Jhansi Commissionn, will be reserved for natives of the N W P to the exclusion of all other candidates. Nothing in these orders will affect the cases of any officers who may have been already admitted to officiate as Asst Dist Supts of Police.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

Surg E B Rattledge, Civil Surgn Budaun, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 27th Feby, 1875.

HIGH COURT.—23RD MARCH.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Honorable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

At 3 o'clock P.M.

To be mentioned.

615-73—Fletcher and Smith—Hurry'ass Purshotum and another v Henry Gamble—Macfarlane and Shipsey.

(Before the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Kt.)

LONG CAUSES.

338-74—A Framjee—Manockjee Framjee v Dwarkadas Hurgovundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Part heard.
380-74—Cha s and Tur—Bhicoo Emna v Esoo Emna—Jefferson and Payne.
130-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Bhujee Rustomjee S v Bhujee Hormusjee & Co ; 13 chests opium, E Noorbin & Co.
410-74—Lynch and Tyabjee—Hassumbhoy Goolam Hoossein v Sully Mahomed Sonderbeea—Settled.
419-74—Prescot and Winter—Roghunath Cunesh v Bhaoo Roghunath and others—Tyabji and Syani.
422-74—Cragie Lynch and Owen—Khatao Mukanjee v His Highness Aga Khan—Settled.
423-74—Jefferson and P—Bai Panchee v Veerjee Jairam—Shamrao.
91-75—Munshi—Bhaichund Javerdas v Henry Gamble—Rimington, Hore and Langly.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

413-73—Jefferson and Payne—Muncoovorbai v Sha Nuthall Vizhall and others—P Kawasjee—M B Barbhaya and M M Munshi.

SHORT CAUSES.

199-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Madhowrao Harry v Hoorjee Hunsraj—No appearance.
3-75—A Framjee—Dr Manockjee Adurjee v Framjee Bomanjee—No appearance.
44-75—Lynch and Tebin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee—No appearance
87-75—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company Ld v Jairam Seajee and others—No appearance.
97-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Sha Manmohandas Purmanundas v Davidas Purshotamdas and others—No appearance.
105-75—Cragie Lynch and Owen—The Comrawattee Cotton Mills Ld v Chuggan Poolchund—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

129-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvuttibai widow v Morarjee Goculdas and others—Tyabjee and Syani.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of Khoshall Nowchund deceased v Foolchund Kamalsey—Craigie Lynch and Owen v Cullianjee Nemchand and another—A Framjee.

LONG CAUSES.

215-73—Jefferson and P—Suntooka Roopajee v Futtah Deepajee—Rimington H.L.—Part heard.
210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Juggonnath v Ramchund Dinanath—Tyabjee and S.
200-72—Craigie L and O—Ebrahim bin Rajub v Hurnath Roopajee—Jefferson and P.
225-74—Crawford and R—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T.
262-74—Prescot and W—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn C and L.
309-74—In person—Mungaljee Yakljee and another v Jehangirshaw Krutshaw—Ardaseer P.
709-71—Shapurji and T—Jumnadass Balkissondas v Shaik Abdul bin Salem—Macfarlane and S.
317-74—Shamrao—Antajee Sukram Pandit v Anundrow Vinnack and another—M M Munshi.
272-74—Hearn, C and L—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed v Trimonjee Wullice and Co.—Shamrao.
339-74—Mr. Fletcher—Ashubai widow of Osman v Ballabai widow.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Mar. 29	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	April 3	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	Mar. 23	3-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	Mar. 22	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	April 12	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 29	Monday	April 5
„	29	„	April 5

CHINA MAILS.

Chinese and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Mar. 23	Tuesday	April. 20
	April 6	„	May. 4

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

	3 P.M.		3 P.M.
Saturday	April 3	Saturday	May 1

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Monday	April 12	Monday	Mar. 22
		„	April 19

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

MAILS FOR

ECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

DELHI CAMP, 22ND MARCH.

His Excellency the Viceroy reviewed the assembled troops this morning between 7 and 8 o'clock on the Maidan to the south west of the Camp beyond the Kurnal road. A large assembly was present. On elephants, on horseback, or in carriages were Miss Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Hobhouse, Mrs. Davies, and Mr. Aitchison. A considerable number of Civil and Political officers and ladies in Camp were present on elephants. Two Regiments of Cavalry, two Batteries of Artillery, two Regiments of Infantry were engaged in the march past. The Lieutenant-Governor and the principal officers were present. The Municipality of Delhi will present an address to Lord Northbrook. The Viceroy visits the Kootub on the 24th. The Lieutenant-Governor gives a Ball to-night. A grand Durbar takes place at 8-30 to-morrow morning. The Chiefs will commence to arrive at about 7 o'clock.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI—ARCHBISHOP STEINS—PUNJAB NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, 22ND MARCH.

This morning there was a grand parade of troops at Delhi. The Viceroy was on horseback accompanied by the Rajas of Putialla, Kerowlie, Bhurtpore, &c. Lord Camperdown is the Viceroy's guest. On Wednesday evening there will be a grand reception in the Viceroy's Camp. There will be a public Durbar to morrow morning at seven o'clock. The Chiefs return home immediately after the Durbar.

As his residence at Calcutta, this hot season, would probably be dangerous, Monsignore Steins, the Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, leaves for Europe immediately on the recommendation of his medical advisers.

Colonel Hawes, of the Punjab, retires in April with honor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

LONDON 22ND MARCH.

It is announced that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will visit India next November accompanied by Sir Bartle Frere.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The Emperor of Austria will visit King Victor Emmanuel at Venice on the 5th of April.

RUMOURED FRENCH LOAN.

It is rumoured that a French loan of 48 millions of francs will shortly be brought out for the conversion of the Morgan loan and the redemption of the debt due to the Bank of France.

LONDON, 20TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼.	
Exchange on India	1-9⅝ to 1-9 15/16
Oriental Bank shares	£47
Bank of Bombay shares	£14-10
Do. Mercantile do	£24-10
Hong-kong and Shanghai shares..	£25
4 per cent Rupee Paper	93
4½ do do	98
do do	100½
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 do French Rente 1872.....	103½
Bar Silver	57½

THE Quarter-Master-General's Office Army Head Quarters was closed at Calcutta yesterday, and removed to Simla.

THE Maharaja of Jeypore paid a visit yesterday afternoon to H. E. the Governor when a salute of nineteen guns was fired. H. E. the Governor soon after returned the Maharaja's visit when another salute of nineteen guns was fired.

THE quantity of full pressed bales of cotton, brought to Bombay from stations on the G. I. P. Railway, in the Central Provinces and Berar, during the week ending the 13th instant, amounted to 17,227, which added to the previous total of 192,831 makes a total to date of 210,558, being 37,066 bales more than in the corresponding date in the year 1873-74.

THE Agra paper tells us that the Rev. S. H. Kellogg's Hindi Grammar will be ready early next year. It is expected to be a good-sized volume of from 400 to 500 octavo pages, illustrated copiously with the various dialects of Northern India. The Governments of the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab have, it is stated, interested themselves in the work.

THE tonnage in Rangoon Harbour on the 12th of March, waiting for arrangements to be come to between the merchants and rice-dealers as to the price of rice for this season, was upwards of 80,000 tons. The merchants have made an arrangement amongst themselves by which they supply rice cargo from their general stores to any ship coming on demurrage.

A REWARD of Rs. 500 has been offered by the Assam Government for the recapture of a Madras native doctor called Kemble Francis, *alias* Kasim Ali, who escaped from the Dibrugarh Jail, where he was lying under sentence of death for murder. He is said to be well known to a native doctor in the employ of Babu Hiralal Mukharji, a coolie-contractor in Calcutta, and to Abdul Karim, a compounder at the Calcutta Fever Hospital.

THE population of the colony of Melbourne, [illegible]ia, on the 31st December 1874, according to a quarterly abstract of the Government numbered 807,756. The births registered during the year numbered 26,890, and the deaths 12,221. The increase by excess of the former was thus 14,579. The arrivals numbered 30,274 and the departures 27,889. The increase by excess of the former was thus 2,685. The total increase of population was 17,264. This increase was less than that in any year of the previous ten, expect 1866 and 1867.

IT is stated by the *Rangoon Gazette* that an Embassy from the King of Burmah to the Emperor of China had proceeded along the route followed by Colonel Browne's expedition only a few days before the latter were attacked, and as Mr. Margary had shortly before passed along the same route in safety, it is suggested that the Burmese may have had something to do in exciting the Chinese to attack the expedition. The same suggestion was made in the Rangoon letter of November last, which we quoted a few days ago from the London *Times*.

WE read in a Calcutta paper that a Mahomedan Mooktear of the Howrah Court, about seventy years of age, and a Hindoo, stand committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the district: the former charged with forgery of a bond, and the latter with uttering the same, knowing it to be forged. It is alleged by the prosecution that the second defendant had brought an action in the Small Cause Court against another person for money lent upon a bond or *khut* which, in the trial of the case, was pronounced to be a forgery by the Judge. They were both sent before the District Magistrate, Mr. Trevor Grant, who, after recording evidence, committed them. Bail was applied for but refused.

THE *Madras Mail* announces the death at Mangalore, of Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Ryves, Wing Officer 34th Regt. C. L. I. The deceased Officer's illness was sudden, and of short duration, and its fatal termination has cast a deep gloom over the station in which he was a general favourite. On Friday morning last, the deceased attended parade, and seemed in his usual health. Early on Saturday morning, the Regimental and Civil Surgeons were called in, but from the beginning, the case was pronounced to be hopeless. On Monday night he expired. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Ryves, who but a short time ago rejoined her husband from England. About a week previous to his death, Colonel Ryves returned to Mangalore from Cannanore, where he had been engaged for a month, on Court Martial duty.

THE Apelles was hauled from the Town Pier—Melbourne, Australia, on Friday the 5th Feb., and started next day for her trip to Calcutta with 115 horses. This is her second trip with the same description of cargo and for the same owners. The horses have been selected with great care by Messrs. Mitchell, Kirk's Bazaar, and Mr. Robert Mitchell again acts as supercargo and agent. The arrangements between decks appear to be most complete and perfect. The stalls are of strong hardwood quartering, and bolted in all directions, and the flooring is so battened that the horses can get good foothold whichever way the ship throws them. A condenser is on deck, and over 400 gallons of water can be made fit for consumption. With the horses the shippers have placed aboard some hundreds of parrots, and several valuable dogs, of those breeds most fashionable in India such as greyhounds and bull-terriers. The horses have eight grooms in attendance, mostly Chinese and coolies, who thus work their passage to their own country.

THE following telegram is published by the *Madras Times*, dated Rangoon, March 9th. There are disturbances on the Frontier consequent on Mr. Margary's murder. Major Richardson's Battery has been ordered to the frontier at once, with two hundred men of the 39th Native Infantry. They start for Tonghoo to-morrow morning. It is rumoured that the 21st Fusiliers will send one company to Bassein. As to the movements for the same object going on at Madras the same paper says:—"A telegram was received on Friday afternoon by the military authorities at Madras directing that a Wing of Native Infantry should be held in immediate readiness to proceed to Burmah. The Second Wing of the 4th N.I., now at Palaveram, has been warned, and the steamer Himalaya has been detained in the roads, pending further orders about the embarkation. The reinforcement is understood to be required by the political measures now being taken, and the expectation that some such order would be given is probably the foundation of the rumour of a brigade being about to be despatched from Madras. A battery of Artillery is to join the force from Thayetmyo." This statement confirms the telegrams we have already published about the movements of troops.

AN incident which is not inaptly called "rather curious" is said to have occurred in Calcutta. The particulars are as under:—A few days ago a junior pleader, connected with the Moonsiff's Court at Serampore, drew out a petition in English, containing serious charges against the late Moonsiff of that sub-division, and who is officiating at present as one of the Subordinate Judges of Hooghly, and obtained signatures to it by false representations from persons who were unlearned in the English language. To some of them he stated that the petition was addressed to the Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway Company, praying that the culvert contiguous to the station platform be raised, as it was very low, and to others he stated that the second local passenger train should be allowed to stop at Connaghar and Bally stations. Having by this means obtained a large number of signatures, he forwarded the petition, addressed to the late Chief Justice, Sir Richard Couch, who ordered it to be sent to the late Judge of Hooghly, Mr. Prinsep, for inquiry and report. Mr. Prinsep then summoned the parties to appear, and about fifteen of them appeared and gave their statements as above, while the others together with the pleader absconded. The Judge accordingly made his report to the High Court. It is stated that the pleader bore *animus* towards the Moonsiff.

THE s. s. Himalaya, with the Czarewitch in tow, left Rangoon on the 9th inst. and arrived in the Madras roads on Wednesday morning. The Head quarters, H. M.'s 45th Foot, under command of Colonel M. Walker, v. c., consisting of 6 officers, 20 sergeants, 11 corporals, 9 drummers 246 privates, 41 women and 73 children, arrived on board the Himalaya; and details of the R. A. and Native Infantry, strength unknown, were conveyed on board the Czarewitch. A correspondent to the *Madras Mail* writes as follows:—"The passage was really a delightful one; there was scarcely a ripple on the surface of the water, the sky was beautiful and the moon-shine bright from 7 30 P. M. till 1 A. M. daily. At or about 3 P. M. on the 15th instant, a whale of middling size was observed, distant about 50 yards on the starboard bf the Himalaya. It did not appear to be the least frightened, and kept gamboling on the surface of the sea. The arrangements for victualling the troops were very effective indeed, and the rations were excellent. The Himalaya is pretty well fitted for the conveyance of troops during a short voyage; she is kept in excellent order. The Captain (Cotton) is a very courteous gentleman, yet strict withal: and the officers of the ship (Engineers included) are civil in their behaviour towards the passengers, which naturally enhances the comfort of all. The writer has been a passenger in many of the same Company's steamers, yet in none are there to be found a Captain and crew equal to those on board the s. s. Himalaya."

THE *Delhi Gazette* is responsible for the following story:—A rather amusing incident, but one which might have led to serious results took place the other day, we are told, on the platform of the Howrah railway station. A gentleman, whose name we need not publish, was walking on the platform with a lady, and, finding the way obstructed by a native took him by the shoulders and gently removed him from his path, thinking nothing further of the occurrence. The native so removed happened to be no less a personage than Sir Jung Bahadur's son, and we are sorry to say he resented the affront by not the most gentlemanly of means. Stepping out from amongst his attendants he followed the gentleman, whose back was by that time turned towards him, and struck him with a stick. We need hardly mention the result. Sir Jung Bahadur's son found the ground suddenly rise and strike him on the back of the head,

"And for a space they sponged his face
And feared the eye would go"

But, unfortunately, the affair did not end here. The native followers rushed at the gentleman in a body, and though he accounted for a good many of them, he would not, we fear, have got off without serious injury had not a friend of his happened to come upon the scene in time to help him in his difficulty.

For the young native aristocrat great excuses may be made, and though some of his expressions were not, we understand, complimentary to the British Government, they were uttered in a moment of great excitement, and we believe, that Sir Jung Bahadur's son is as loyal at heart as his father.

A PAINFUL case of alleged Sabbath desecration occupied the attention of the Free Church Presbytery of Dunoon and Inverary at their meeting on Feb. 20, involving a question of no ordinary importance. It seems that about four years ago a certain John Macpherson, an elder of the church, living at Dunoon, was seen to put a shovelful of coals on his greenhouse fire on a Sunday. This led to a charge of Sabbath desecration being brought against him, which has been hanging over his head ever since the commission of the thoughtless act, and has been the subject of much earnest deliberation and discussion. Mr. Macpherson is a grape-growing gardener; and it is urged on his behalf that in thus replenishing the greenhouse fire he was engaged in what he considered a work of necessity. It is, however, hardly credible that any enlightened Scotchman could be the victim of such moral blindness; and at the meeting of the Presbytery on Feb. 20th it was resolved to remit the case back to the Kirk Session for judgment. That body has already held an inquiry into the circumstances, and has asked for an expression of opinion from the Presbytery as to whether the work of attending to the growth of grapes on Sunday involves a breach of the fourth commandment. Mr. Macpherson, with marvellous strength of nerve, was present for the purpose of hearing the Presbytery's decision; and, although appearing to be disappointed that no decision was arrived at, was evidently prepared to hear his fate with fortitude. The unhappy man, it is stated, "believes he has done nothing wrong, but will abide by superior judgment."

CARD-PLAYING scandals seem rather too prevalent at Home just now. In the rage for high play, gentlemen by birth and breeding are often betrayed into practices which would be considered "shady" even in Capel-court. A private letter to the Simla paper gives an account of an affair of this sort which shows the lengths to which men are led by the demon of gambling. Two gentlemen, one a late Major in an Infantry regiment, and the other a very wealthy brewer, sat down one evening at a club, to which they both belonged to play ecarte. In the end, and after many oscillations of luck, the Major walked off with nearly £2,000. About a week afterwards, they again met—this time at the Brewers' club—when fortune changed, and on balancing accounts, the man of malt was found a winner of about £3,500. This was a pleasant change, leaving him as it did a clear gainer of £1,500 over and above the £2,000 previously lost and played. But what was his horror when the debonnaire warrior declared that he did not possess fifteen hundred shillings in the world! What had become of the £2,000 paid to him only about a week before? "Gone,"—with which monosyllabic answer the Major departed; leaving his victim furious with indignation, and inquiring generally "What business bankrupts had to play for such stakes?" Next day, however, it appeared that the Major was not quite insolvent, since his solicitor waited upon the brewer with an offer of £1,000 in full of all demands, provided the affair were kept secret. As this would have still left the victim a loser of £1,000, instead of a winner of £1,500, he refused the compromise and brought the matter before the committee of the Major's club, with the result of causing that hero's expulsion.

AN ingenious system of fraud was, according to an English correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, lately detected at one of the principal London clubs. For some time previously, the members had been rejoicing in a marvellous abundance of snipe. So great was the supply that the club tariff fell to a shilling per bird, and the demand was enormous. By and bye, some of the older *habitues* began to doubt the bona fides of these dainties. They had the heads and bills of snipe, certainly, but their flesh was different, and in regard to flavour no similarity could be traced. At last it was discovered that the cook kept by him a collection of real snipes' heads, which he caused to be sewn on to the carcases of various birds, such as larks and widgeons, likely to pass muster as the genuine article. This does not, however, form the only sort of depredation to which members of London clubs are subjected. At one, umbrellas are said to disappear with miraculous celerity, while at another, an extensive practice exists of exchanging old hats for new. Nor do the servants come off much better than their masters, owing to the dishonesty of a certain class of members, who borrow odd shillings and half crowns from the flunkeys, and forget to return them. Not long ago, a noble Lord was requested to resign, by the committee of a certain club, for having shirked the repayment of a shilling that he had borrowed from a page boy. Yet, with all such disadvantages, a good West End Club is a glorious institution, especially to those who like sumptuous living at moderate expense. A dinner carte, with which we have been favoured, gives the following list of good things consumed by a trio of bon-vivants at ten shillings a head.—Printemps-soup; smelts a la Reine; timballes a la Bechamelle; roast lamb and calves' head and tongue; boiled mushrooms and Rochfort cheese. Then, for liquids—one bottle Manzanilla, one of still Hock, one of sparkling Burgundy, and one of rare old dry shery. Surely, a cheap feast at thirty shillings for three consumers!

IT is said that the German Government are about to try the experiment of checking emigration to America by making it better worth an emigrant's while to stay in Germany. Part of the Crown lands of the kingdom of Prussia are to be broken up into small lots, and by this means "poor people are to be enabled to acquire a few acres and a house which they may call their own." There is something imposing in the indifference of the Prussian statesmen to the nature of the means they use provided that they lead to the desired end. The increased extent and obligations of military service make it more and more important to stop every loophole by which men can escape from it. At the same time this same cause makes the desire to emigrate all the keener. There is no reason to suppose that the German peasant likes being taken away from his work and his family to spend the best years of his life in camp or in barracks, and possibly to be shot into the bargain, more than the peasant of any other nation. And emigration to the United States hardly seems like going to a foreign country. The German finds his own language, his own customs, and his own beer in as great perfection there as in his native village. The Government see all this, and they have for some time past been considering how to check the movement. Just at present it is easier to check it because the depression of trade in the United States has for the time very much lessened the number of emigrants. The Government have consequently chosen the moment of this diminution for the announcement of the new inducement to which they look as a means of keeping their subjects at home. The peasantry are to be bribed to stay in Germany by grants of land. It is impossible to form any opinion as to the merits of this scheme until the particulars are before us, but it seems safe to say that any process by which men are to be bribed not to run away from military service will involve a substantial addition to the cost of conscription. The omnipresent militarism which under German guidance has become the fashion with Continental Powers is so great an evil, that anything which makes the maintenance of it more burdensome, and consequently more difficult, is to be welcomed as a gain to the real interests of Europe.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOP-SHIP CROCODILE.

H. M.'s TROOP-SHIP CROCODILE, 6,211 tons, Captain J. Townsend, will sail to-day for England with 51 officers, 20 ladies, and 34 children, 794 men, 95 women, and 189 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut F C Howard, 4th Rifle Brigade	Lieut W G Small, 59th Regiment
Capt & D Jones, 36th Foot	Capt J F Morton, wife and 2 children, 55th Foot
Surg-Major W S Gardiner, and 7 children, B Sth RA	Surg J Latchford, wife and 2 children,
Capt D C Hennessy, wife, and 4 children, General List or 19th N I	Surg A G Bartly, and wife, M D
Surg J Ferguson, wife and 2 children, M D	Surg J B Wilson, M D
Capt T Graham, wife and 2 children, R A	Sub-Lieut A C W Boyce, 49th Foot
Capt Green, wife and 3 children, 11th Foot	Sub-Lieut H E Parry, 41st Foot
Col H A Smith, and wife, 15th R A	Surg T W Patterson, M D
Major and Pay Master G Simpson, wife and child, 1-11th Foot	Qr-Mr A Yeatts, and wife 49th Foot
Vet Surg J J Plankett, R A	P Master F Piper, 63rd Regiment
Capt J S Isaacson, 2 1st Foot	Captain W F Bartleman, wife and child, late 30th N I.
Lieut R R B Teman, wife and child, 1-3rd B	Capt J I Dobson, and wife, 2-25th Foot
Capt T J FitzSimon, wife and 2 children, 62nd Foot	Col J Rose, wife and 4 children, 1-2nd Foot
Lieut C Barton, 2-19th Foot	Vet-Surg J C Dwyer, wife and 2 children, A. BRHA
Capt H F H Gibron, 73rd Foot	Lieut H P S Reid, 11th Hussars
Lieut C E S Parker, 73rd Foot	Sub-Lieut G. G. Moore, 69th R Rifles
Capt W W Haywood, wife and 2 children, 1-14th Foot	Lieut J Hosack, 1-14th Foot
Lieut R W Richardson, 1-14th Foot	Lieut W E Harness, 51st Foot
Capt G J S Smith, 85th Foot	Lieut D E G Beamish, 1-5th Foot
Lieut E H G Ravenhill, 85th Foot	Lieut-Col W Lerkie, and wife, 39th Foot
Lieut R H Ives, 85 h Foot	Capt J H Shaw, 108th Foot
Lieut A Middleton, 15th Hussars	Lieut C J Whitaker, 65th Foot
Capt W W Egerton, 1-8th Foot	Surg A W Dude, M D
Lieut V Campden, 10th Hussars	Surg A F S Clarke, wife and one child, M D
Capt A Dane, 59th Foot	Lieut W Fulton, 59th Foot
	Lieut R E Crompton, 4th R B.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

TROUBLESOME RYOTS.

(*Friend of India.*)

A EUROPEAN correspondent "Senex," who is well grounded in the nature of the dispute between the zemindars and the ryots, is of opinion that the ryots are in the wrong. He writes as follows:—Since the abolition of Act X, the rent law, the ryots of Bengal especially in Mymensing and Pubna, have adopted the wicked idea, that as their landlords could only proceed against them by a Civil suit, they would resist payments of rent as long as they could. It is the fashion with some pseudo-philanthropists, both European and Native, to speak frequently of the oppression of zemindars, but to appear ignorant of the universal dishonesty of the ryot. No doubt zemindars are too often oppressive, and when they are not so their amlah and hangers-on get them the credit of being so. Were the ryots honest, as a body, though subject to oppression, they would pay the actual amount of their rent into Court, in all cases in which the zemindar or his servants refuse to receive, and give a receipt for, the simple rent. As a rule ryots pay illegal cesses and douceurs to the zemindares amlahs as a bribe to leave them undisturbed in the enjoyment of more land than they have any right to or perhaps of a whole Jumma entered as "*Polatoka*" in the '*Jumma Wasil Bakee*," so long as the ryot fees the amlah to the extent perhaps of three-fourths of the Jumma. At length the greedy amlah puts on the screw too lightly, and the villains of the village persuade the peaceable ryots to join them in refusing payment of rent. The ryots know as well as I do that where a rogue, and an honest man, go to law the former has many chances in his favor. At every step in "an Act VIII, 1859, suit" the honest man suffers more by the action, inaction, delays, useless forms, &c., of the law, than the rogue. The moment the rogue sees that, in spite of forged papers, false swearings, &c.—the honest suitor is likely to obtain a decree for his just claim, his wicked wits are set to work to see how he can remove all moveable property to the houses of friends, so as to prevent attachment, or to discover which of his relatives he can persuade to lay claim to shares in his immoveable property.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE VERE H. HOBART, GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

THE last number of the *Indian Charivari* contains a cartoon of Lord Hobart as a darzi in reference, doubtless, to the appointment of Captain Hobart to the Army Clothing Department, to whom that office seemed to fall so conveniently. The portrait is called "the Eastern Question." The likeness of His Lordship is good, as also is the biographical sketch by "Buck."

EDUCATED at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a second class, Lord Hobart, the present Governor of Madras, was better known in England as a student and a valetudinarian than as a politician, before he suddenly shone forth as the nominee of Mr. Gladstone for the vacant Governorship of Madras. He certainly had held some subordinate Government appointments previously, having been one of the Commissioners to enquire into the condition of the Coal-whippers, and Private Secretary to Sir George Grey, both at the Colonial and Home Offices. But such appointments hardly gave him a claim to ons of the best appointments under the British Crown. The quidnuncs, however, soon discovered good reasons for his appointment. He had large claims on Madras, as a former Lord Hobart had been Governor of that Presidency. He took an interest in Eastern questions, being a Director of the Imperial Ottoman Bank of Constantinople, and having a brother a Pasha and Admiral in the Turkish Service. Who could produce better credentials? Since his assumption of office, His Lordship has not been unmindful of the Muhammadan co-religionists of his friends in Turkey, and he has done what he could to do away with the undue share of favoritism in Government appointments which had hitherto fallen upon the Hindus. This of course had not made him popular with a large section of the community, and his preference of the mountain retreats of Ootacamund and Yedakamand to Madras has called down upon him the mild satire of the Madras *Press*. By those who enjoy his personal friendship, Lord Hobart is much loved, and deservedly so. He has made few mistakes in managing the affairs of large dominions, except occasionally in the exercise of his patronage, and altogether Lord Hobart may be looked upon as a successful Governor.

Buck.

LEAVE RULES.

(*Friend of India.*)

Now that military officers are beginning to retire, they are discovering practically how the leave rules tell for and against them. Under these circumstances the following communication from a "Relation of a Field Officer" may possess some value for those who are interested in military questions:—

Officers who were able under certain orders to join the Staff Corps of 1861 were forced to belong to the 1854 leave rules, and were allowed to count towards service 2 years' leave in 20 and 3 in 25, commencing from first entry into the service whether under 1796 rules or 1854. Some officers, who were unable to join the Staff Corps in 1861 from certain arbitrary rules continued to take leave under the 1796 rules, but on joining the Staff Corps in 1866, although given back rank (without pay), were also forced to belong to the 1854 rules, but only from date of entry into the Staff Corps, viz., from 1866. So that no leave taken prior to 1866 under the 1796 rules will count towards service in the same ratio, as those who joining the Staff Corps in 1861 were considered to belong to the rules of 1854 some 10, 15 or 20 years (as the case may be) previously to the said rules being promulgated. According to this, the unfortunate Staff Officer of 1866 who has been on the 1796 rules up to 1866 does not derive the full benefit of either; for being forced to belong to the 1854 rules he has no leave credited to him as service—until he serves 20 years from 1866.

For instance, Major Brown under the Staff Corps rules of 1861, who has been 25 years in the service and has had 3 years' leave, is entitled to Major's pension at once, because he has been allowed to count all leave as service, whether taken under the 1796 rules or 1854, in the ratio of 2 in 20 and 3 in 25. Now take Major Smith who joined the Staff Corps in 1866. He also has been 25 years in the service, becoming an ensign the same day as Major Brown—total of leave 3 years; but 2 were taken under the 1796 rules on English pay to England, and one under the 1854 rules. Yet he is not entitled to his pension till 2 years more have been served in this country, making a total of 27 years. All officers who are similarly situated have to remain out here 2 or more years, more than their brethren of 1861, before they are entitled to their pension. So throughout each degree of pension.

In the case of officers residing out of India on British Pay, G. G. O. 1st August 1872, No. 797, allows Lieutenant-Colonels to go home on leave on one pound a day, each day of holiday counting towards pension, as if served in this country. In these lists there are many old officers who have only to wait for a few years, but there are others whose total of service in India, not deducting a single day's leave, amounts only to 14 years, but they have taken the pound a day and are remaining at home serving for their pension. Mark the differ nce of treatment of the several officers; it is not equitable. The officers of the local service are not forced to take any particular rules, and with a few exceptions are Lieutenant-Colonels after 14 or 16 years' service, and can retire on the pension of their rank after 22 years' service.

Now I think I have made out a very hard care for the officers who joined the Staff Corps rules of 1866, who were under the 1796 leave rules. Every officer likes to feel he has put in so much service for pension in case of accidents, ill-health, enforced retirement, reductions, particularly if he is a married man, but it is hard that some should be expected to do more for their paltry pension than another. I hope you will ventilate this much-vexed question well, putting it in the above form, as I think it is more likely to catch the eyes of those who, I am certain, would see that justice is done. The remainder of the officers having joined the Staff Corps take rank according to their dates of commission. The Staff Corps was originally formed in a very arbitrary manner, and in fact with the exception of some half dozen officers there were none better than another. And judging from their getting back rank, it was tacitly acknowledged that they were one and all the same Staff Corps, but why under different leave rules, or why should not the officers who entered the Staff Corps of 1866 be put on the same footing as those of 1861?

I am certain that, had officers been aware that there would have been an augmentation of the first Staff Corps, they would not have continued to take the 1796 rules, which they would have to forego for those of 1854 from the date of entry into the Staff Corps. The Government are paying with one hand to get rid of officers, yet with the other they are holding back a certain number until they have served several years longer for their pension.

What with	...	1796 rules
,,	...	1854 do.
,,	...	1868 do.

Officers of Staff Corps under two sets of Rules;
Rules for those under new conditions;
Rules for Locals;
And the G. G. O. rules of 1st August 1872, No. 799,
—it is a wonder that any of them are understood.

COL. BROWNE'S EMBASSY.

IT is not unreasonable that the King of Burmah should be suspected of complicity in the check which Colonel Browne's Embassy has received, and in the murder of Mr. Margary. While we are perfectly willing to wait, before giving our verdict, for the fuller information, which, we trust, will not be long in coming, we cannot but feel it right to place before our readers these considerations which induce all who know Mandalay and its King to believe in the *mala fides* of that monarch.

It is well-known that Major Sladen's expedition, though outwardly patronized by the King of Burmah, was secretly and effectually opposed by him, and that whatever success it attained was achieved by the skill and conduct of its leader, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the Burmese Government. It is now also well-known that a full account of all this was printed in Major Sladen's first report which was suppressed by order of the Government of India. When the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner visited Bhamo in 1870, a Saubwah of Chieftain made his appearance on board the steamer and openly boasted, as he had often done before, that he had received the royal orders not to allow Sladen's party to return, and that he had disobeyed those orders. That some Saubwah is now in Mandalay, petted for the present, and silenced by the King.

It is well-known that the most hateful English name that can be mentioned to the King is that of Sladen, who had the audacity to return in safety against the royal wishes.

It is fair to ask those who would be the apologists of the Burmese Majesty, why it was the King positively and persistently refused his consent to Colonel Browne's party proceeding from Mandalay along the Thaïnee Route? Why did he shut the party up to the one route through which his own embassy was to pass in advance of them? Why did not that embassy take another route, or go with or after the English party? Why was the King so sulky and displeased when he heard of Mr. Margary's success?

It will greatly confirm our suspicions if we find that between Margary's first visit to Manwyne, where he was so well received, and his second when he was treacherously murdered, the Burmese embassy had passed through that town. Public opinion in Europe and India will demand a rigid investigation into this matter, and England surely is strong enough to punish the wrong-doer whether he be a wild robber chief or the so-called Golden-footed Lord of the White Elephant. His Majesty, if innocent, will, of course, only be too glad to prove himself so before the world. And though we cannot but distrust him now,—none more than ourselves would rejoice to find our suspicions groundless.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE YARKUND EMBASSY.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

A CORRESPONDENT kindly sends us the following extracts from a private letter just received from Mr. Shaw, our Envoy at Yarkund:—

Yarkund, *January* 15, 1875.—Although it is pretty cold yet we enjoy pleasant rides in the neighbourhood. We constantly visit the city which seems a good deal larger than Kashgar. A ride through the bazaar never fails to remind me of the Arabian Nights, though of course there is a touch of dirt and slovenliness, which seldom fails to accompany the translation of romance into reality.

The covering over of the streets gives a kind of dim if not religious light to the scene through which the strange mixture of costumes and nationalities in the silently moving crowd has a very picturesque appearance. The kind of raised floor running along in front of the shops is dotted with customers who sit there gossiping or looking at the wares, which the merchants produce from their inner shops.

Mullahs in sober-colored coats and large round white turbans ride along with their eyes bent downwards and scarcely responding to the salutations which occasionally greet them.

The Kezi similarly dressed, is preceded by two or three men bearing the "durras" or instrument of castigation, consisting of a broad leather strap with a short wooden handle (causing more noise than pain when applied). These straps are carried over the shoulder ready to strike, while the Kazi's men spy about them as they go on the watch for gamblers, unveiled women or unwholesome food or short weights in the butchers' or backers' shops.

The restaurants are quite a feature here. One can see from the street, rows of low tables, and benches ranged round the apartment, which sometime runs back to some depth from the front. The cooks are to be seen preparing the viands within sight of their customers, during the preliminary part of the work, on tables jutting out from the wall, and the cooking on a kind of stoves or holes in a range of brick work some 3 feet high.

The fire is lighted below and the sauepans are put over the upper mouths of the stoves. The cooks stand behind the range, and manipulate the little army of steaming saucepans in front of them.

They have one rather ingenious plan for applying heat above as well as below. A vessel is heated and sink down into a sufficiently wide hole below the level of the brick work, on to the fire below. The hole is closed up by an iron cover with turned up sides, on which another fire is made. But as this cover gets too hot to remove with the hands, there are 3 slender iron chains attached to its edge, and their other ends are fastened to one end of a wooden lever fixed above. I have been amused at watching the cook, who merely lays hold of the other end of this lever, depresses it, and then pulls it towards him.

The iron cover laden with fire rises from its place and moves away from the opening, and the steaming contents are then dealt out to the waiting customers in the shop in front. Another plan I have of cooking by steam. A series of small Tambourines, as it were, are made; the bottoms being merely open crossed wood work. Each of these is filled with dumplings (mantu) &c., to be cooked, and then are fastened one above the other in a pile, like those in which French restaurants send out dinners "en ville." The topmost Tambourine has a wooden cover, and the whole pile is then placed over a vessel of boiling water fitting exactly. Thus the whole of the steam passes upwards through the open wood work till it is stopped by the cover at the top of all.

In this manner the whole number of dumplings, or whatever may be inside, become cooked in a short space of time without drying up.

The customers, who are in a hurry, lean across the counter (the kitchen range) and eat their good things on the spot. Others go inside, pay their money to a "wafir" pot accountant, and sit at a small desk at the entrance, and take their seats at the low tables further on. Dinners are set before them, varying with the amount they have paid at the desk.

People of all classes may be seen dining here, with the exception that there are no women. Women are however constantly seen keeping shops and bargaining with male customers.

Mr. Russell has an excellent house or set of quarters in the main Bazaar. It is formed of a large courtyard, and surrounded by rooms for the followers with brick walls, and apartments have been specially built on the roof for Mr. Russell and his Assistant.

The gateway is quite imposing, and I took it at first for that of one of the colleges. In almost every street there is a public bathing house marked by a sign board hung out in front representing a water jug.

Besides this there are one or two large Hammams or Turkish Baths, in the city, which I am told are on a large scale and very well arranged, but I have not visited them yet.

Wherever we go, we are treated with perfect respect, the loungers in the shop verandahs often rising to their feet, and standing respectfully till we have gone by.

As one passes along the street, one often sees a small crowd gathered round a man who is seated on a low stool reading aloud. On one occasion I overheard caught some words about "the army" and "fighting."

These men are public readers, and their listeners pay a few copper-cash at the end of the lecture.

Malik Kath-ud-din (or Mir Mushi) heard one of them reading some religious work, a kind of sermon. The Malik the other day paid a visit to the Kazi Kalan or Chief Justice of the city, whom I had met in one of my rides.

He had to wait a long time till the Kazi returned home from the Mahkama (Court of Justice.) The Malik was received in a friendly way, and treated to a dastarkhwan, and Tea, the Kazi asking after the health of the Sahibs, referring to my former visit to the country, when, he said, he was chief Kazi of Yangi-Hissar. After little conversation, he begged the Malik to excuse him for going on with some necessary work.

This was the attestation of various documents, which were brought to him by a *Secretary*, the applicants making their appearance at an open window. The Kazi after reading the document aloud, asked the parties whether they agreed to it on both sides and also interrogated the witnesses. After this he affixed his official seal.

One of the documents was rejected, because it did not express the agreement in sufficiently definite terms.

The parties were told to bring it back amended.

Another was a marriage agreement between a newly-married couple, who attended in person, both man and woman.

It bound the man to treat his wife well and not to divorce her without just cause, and the woman to obey her husband and not give him any cause for complaint.

During several days last week, Major the Marquis De Bourbel, R. E., Superintending Engineer and Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways in Oudh, accompanied by Mr. A. Grant, Engineer-in-Chief, and Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintendent of works, Ravi Section, has, preparatory to the opening of that section of the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore to Wazirabad, been engaged in testing and inspecting in detail the various bridges, stations, &c., on that part of the line. That this has been no easy task may be conjectured from the fact that in four days, seven stations and 20 bridges were most carefully and thoroughly examined and tested, besides inspection of permanent way and other works.

On Monday last the 15th instant, the large bridge over the river Ravi at Shahdara was most thoroughly and efficiently tested in the presence of nearly all the Engineers that could be collected from Lahore, among whom we noticed Mr. Steed, Chief Superintendent, S. P. & D. Railway, Mr. R. Bocquet, Locomotive Superintendent, S. P. & D. Railway, Mr. Leslie Clark, our well-known Municipal Engineer, and others.

The work set out for the day was the inspection of the Way and Works from the temporary Terminal Station at Lahore, which, by the way, seems to have sprung into existence like a mushroom, to the Ravi Bridge. The south or Lahore bank of Ravi was reached about 11 A.M., the inspection of two engines of the same number of brakes, and 5 or 6 trucks loaded with bricks had sufficed, but now that the large Bridge was to be tackled, two more engines and extra trucks were required. The programme also pointed out breakfast time, and so an adjournment was made to the house of Mr. Mallet, where an ample repast was laid out, to which all did justice.

On returning to the bridge about 12-30, four engines and a train of about 40 trucks loaded with bricks were found ready, aggregating we were told over 280 tons.

As soon as the indicators for recording the deflection and oscillation were set, the testing commenced, by the train passing over first at 4, then at 10, and finally at 20 miles per hour. So thorough a test this was, will be recognised from the fact that the ordinary working strain on the girders will be due to a train composed of one engine, and not more than 20 vehicles, aggregating less than 140 tons, moving with a speed not exceeding 10 miles per hour, and as the maximum strain is when one span is loaded with engines we have testing strain is to working strain, as four engines with a velocity of 20 miles per hour is to one engine with fuel tender and four trucks at 10 miles per hour, hence, as both the oscillation and deflection were very slight and compared favourably with other bridges of similar spans, we think that travellers to Muree, &c., over the Ravi Bridge, P. N. S. Railway, need not fear for their safety.

The Ravi bridge is 3,217 feet 6 inches in length,

were frequent, and were piously referred by chroniclers to the wrath of Heaven, excited by an evil generation addicted to the fearful crimes of wearing peaked shoes, and, among the women horned head-dresses, tires, veils, and wimples. We have learned to refer bad health to bad air, bad food, and false systems of diet and of life. There can be no doubt that the insalubrious state of the Universities comes in great part from bad drainage. There is so little fall in the flats were they lie, that sewage clogs the streams, where the weeds in summer, and the carcases of dead dogs and cats, almost stop the course of the boats. As many men spend a great portion of each day on the river, they possibly get hardened to evil smells and miasma. But the foul damp penetrates the whole town, and streams down the walls of the College staircases, in winter. There no escaping the damp at present, even if energetic means are used to carry off the sewage. Again, the Colleges, with their ancient buildings, and mouldering walls and roofs, are the very opposite of sanitary models. Thus nature and tradition have done their worst for the health of Oxford and Cambridge, and youths, who might be the hope of the nation, often carry away the seeds of consumption and of all kinds of other maladies from cities which are our English counterparts of Rome in the matter of age and of malaria. The worst of it is, that probably even Garibaldi, if he gave his mind to it after settling the business of the Tiber, could scarcely expect to stop the floods which spread the dank and mouldy fogs. He might divert the cross of Isis as much as he pleased, he could do little, except by altering locks, and making, perhaps, a cutting near Sandford, to help the flood-water to run off quickly. These steps should be taken, of course and perhaps embankments might be of some avail; but if it is hard to stir up one Corporation to conscientious action, how much harder is it when divers Corporations are interested? Suppose the University votes urgency, sends the men down from Easter to October, and harries on the drainage improvements, what a wail will go up from the Oxford tradesman, who also must have his say in the Municipal Council on this subject. The thing can be done to a certain extent, only definable by experts, and Oxford should do it. But when she has done her best, when Cherwell is pure, and the Christ Church meadows smell only of new mown hay, there will still be damp in winter, and if men live as they do at present, sickness all the year round.

To tell the truth bad drainage and floods cause only half the ill health at the Universities. Life there, as elsewhere, is at high pressure, and the pressure is harder because the atmosphere is so noxious. There is scarcely any human being so hard worked as the conscientious tutor, whether he be a College lecturer or a private coach. Of course, even in an age of earnestness there are indolent dons. Only a few of the old port wine school survive, because really the port of today is dear and bad, and the common rooms are remarkable for the poverty of their cellars. A generation of heedless young men has introduced hocks, clarets, abstruse German vintages, which it is painful to think of, and whose names it is hardly possible to spell. So the worthy port drinker has migrated to a living, and imbibers of Liebfraumilch, that beverage whose title sums us all German sentiment, rule in his stead. They rise early, deliver three or four lectures—that is to say sermons of an hour's length—on Philosophy, History, Philology, every day of the week. Their exhausted frames require to be supported by heavy luncheons, and then they row, or ride if they can, or walk for an hour if they can't. Then follows the early Oxford dinner, the heaviest and most English of meals. The evening is taken up in talking about Piero Della Francesca, at æsthetic tea parties, or in correcting abruptly the sleepy essays of pupils. These pupils, if they are reading men, pass much the same sort of life, only they listen to the exhausting lectures instead of delivering them, and they probably burn the candle at both ends by talking too much exercise at cricket, on the river, or on the running path. They have an idea that brain-work can be balanced by physical exertion, and this system makes heavy breakfasts and luncheons almost necessities. Breakfasts and luncheons, we say advisedly, for there are Colleges where the dinner in hall is so unappetising, so ill cooked, and ill-served, that men who cannot afford to dine at taverns scarcely dine at all. No part of the economy of a College is the hard to reform as the kitchen, were vested interests, and respectable but incompetent cooks, defy their learned and languid masters. The result of the studious life led under these conditions would be unhealthy if the University were removed to the driest upland in England. But these are matters which the Colleges have in their own hands. If they choose to reflect and to exert themselves they may find out some plan for the better division of labour, and may even reform their kitchens, and make "Boniface commons" a thing of the past. These may seem hard things to say of any part of the life in which Alma Mater trains her children. But the stately repose of the ancient town has been broken upon by the demands of modern eagerness, her Colleges are almost overcrowded, and the fierce light of publicity beats on her gardens and her schools. If she is to satisfy modern wants she must put away only the heavy and graceless part that remains from her old sloth and quite. When Pococrates, in Rabelais, reformed the education of Gargantua, he began by making him leave off his slovenly ease and greasy fare. The fens and swamps, and the survivals of medical cookery and "gaudies," must be reformed out of existence, before our Universities are healthy seats of the newest learning.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles,

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of
E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washband Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to Firm in England.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take legal proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches,
Mustard, Vinegar,]
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings in Sardines;
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure SaladOil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables,
[Preserved Hams and Cheese,
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea'and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION

DUSART'S

LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded, for persons suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do ever causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotians, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co	Do.
BARRIE & Co.....	Madras
TREACHER & Co.....	Bombay.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,